The background of the slide is a solid brown color with a pattern of faint, stylized autumn leaves in various shades of brown and tan. The leaves are scattered across the entire background, creating a textured, seasonal feel.

Understanding the Roots of Male and Female Homosexuality

Melissa Fryrear, M.Div.

The Two Big Myths

- **Homosexuality is genetic**
- **People choose to be gay**

NEW EVIDENCE OF A "GAY GENE"

SEARCH FOR A GAY GENE

A DNA Transplant Made These Male Fruit Flies Turn Away From Females. What Does That Say About the Origins Of Homosexuality?

Genes May Influence Male Homosexuality

Study suggests genetic components carried on X chromosome

BORN GAY

Science Finds a Genetic Link

Simon LeVay's 1991 Hypothalamus Study

“It’s important to stress what I didn’t find. I did not prove that homosexuality is genetic, or find a genetic cause for being gay,” he admitted. “I didn’t show that gay men are born that way, the most common mistake people make in interpreting my work.”

“...time and again I have been described as someone who ‘proved that homosexuality is genetic’ ...I did not.”

Dean Hamer's 1993 X Chromosome Study

“...environmental factors play a role. There is not a single master gene that makes people gay...I don't think we will ever be able to predict who will be gay.”

2005 Fruit Fly Study

“...environmental and social stimuli.”

2005 & 2006 Pheromone Study

“...it is very important to make clear that the study has no implications for possible dynamics in sexual orientation.”

The Two Big Myths

- **Homosexuality is genetic**
- **People choose to be gay**

The Truth

- **Homosexuality is not genetic**
- **People do not choose to be gay**

The Truth

- **Homosexuality develops across person's lifetime and likely caused by complex interaction of familial, environmental, social, psychological, and temperamental factors**
- **Official position of both gay-affirming APA's (believe it or not!)**

Familial Dynamics

A. Father-Son Relationship

B. Mother-Son Relationship

C. Parents' Relationship

The Classic Triadic Relationship

Mother



Father



Over emotionally involved, dominant, strong personality

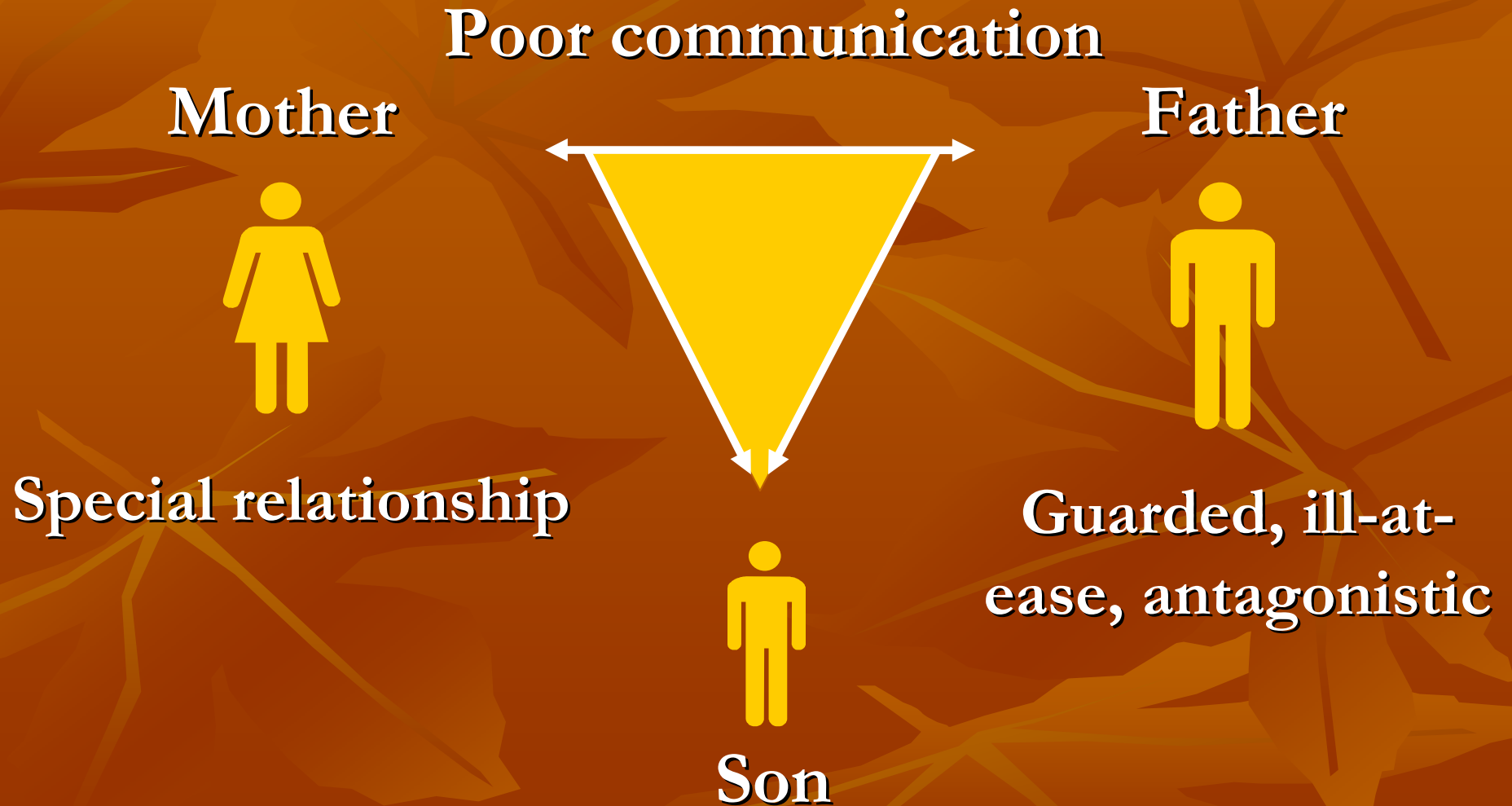
Quiet, withdrawn, non-expressive and/or hostile



Son

Temperamentally shy, timid, introverted, artistic, imaginative

The Classic Triadic Relationship



Male Homosexuality

- Breakdown between father/son, over attachment between mother/son, creates in son lacking confidence in own masculine identity
- Attempts to fulfill sense masculine deficit by connecting with another man—only knows how sexually: *homoemotional needs expressed homosexually*

Sexual Violation

- A. Disproportionate number men sexually violated**
- a. 93% study participants reporting sexual contact with older or more powerful partner classified as sexually abused**
 - b. 37% participants reported encouraged or forced sexual contact before age 19 with older or more powerful partner**
 - c. 94% occurred with men. Median age participant at first contact 10; median age difference between partners 11 years**
 - d. 51% involved use of force; 33% involved anal sex**

L. S. Doll et al., "Self-Reported Childhood and Adolescent Sexual Abuse Among Adult Homosexual Bisexual Men," *Child Abuse and Neglect* 16, no. 6 (1992), pp. 855-64.

Peer Issues

A. Alienation, Labeling, Harassment

a. Overwhelming sense feeling different

b. Does not “measure up” in own estimation

c. “Kitchen Window Boy”: viewing masculine world, not a part of it

d. Teased, labeled “sissy,” “fag,” “queer”

Other Influencing Factors

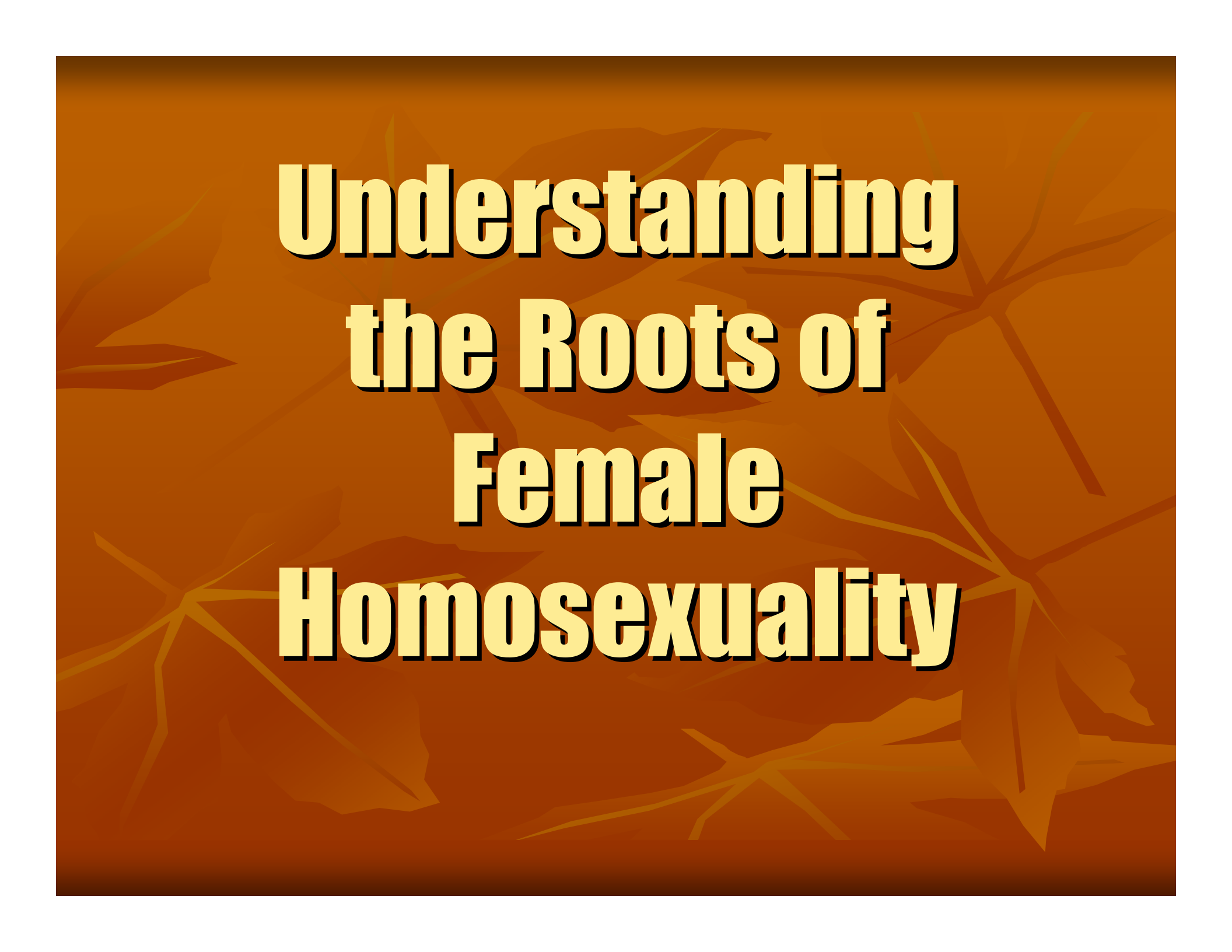
A. Personality Temperament

B. “Reverse Effects” pornography

C. Fear of, rejection by, opposite sex

D. Pro-gay cultural messages

E. Negative spiritual influences

The background of the slide features a pattern of stylized autumn leaves in various shades of brown and orange, set against a darker brown gradient background. The leaves are scattered across the entire frame, creating a textured, seasonal aesthetic.

Understanding the Roots of Female Homosexuality

Female Homosexuality

Variations of Lesbianism

A. Same-Sex Experimentation

B. Emotional Enmeshment

C. Generation Y

D. “Classic” Lesbianism

Familial Dynamics

A. Mother-Daughter Relationship

- 1. Healthy “sense of being”**
- 2. If not, vulnerable to emptiness, longing**
- 3. Emerge as drive connect another woman**
- 4. Same-sex love deficit**
- 5. Homoemotionality develops homosexuality**

Familial Dynamics

B. Father-Daughter Relationship

1. Protection, Attention, Adoration, Support

a. Sense worth as person

b. Sense value as female

c. Models opposite sex relating

2. If not present, converse occurs

Familial Dynamics

C. Husband-Wife Relationship

1. Affects whether daughter will desire to emulate or reject roles wife and mother

Abuse

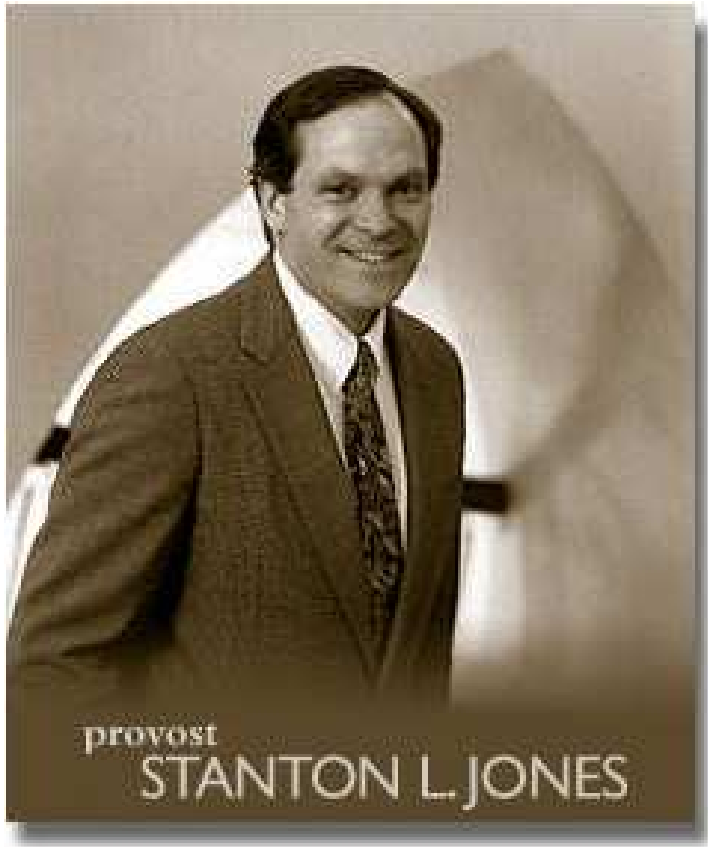
Sexual, Physical, Emotional

a. National estimates against women: 17 to 25%

b. Among lesbians: over 60% up to 90%

c. Anne Paulk's study

**66% experienced sexual abuse; 62%
witnessed it against a family member; 85%
molested by a male; 17% molested by a female;
25% were molested more than once**



Wheaton College

“Experience of sexual abuse as a child . . . more than tripled the likelihood of later reporting homosexual orientation.”

Peer Issues

A. Alienation, Labeling, Harassment

a. Overwhelming sense feeling different

b. Does not “measure up” in own estimation

c. “Third Sex” mentality

Gender Rejection

- A. Did you want to be like your mother growing up? 80% responded: “No!”**
- B. 75% found men to be more desirable role models**
- C. 90% identified themselves as tomboys**
- D. 60% were mistaken for a boy**
- E. “Being a woman is bad.” “Women are weak.”
“Men cannot be trusted.” “Men only want sex.”**

Other Influencing Factors

A. Personality Temperament

B. Exposure pornography

C. Exposure radical feminist ideologies

D. Negative experiences opposite sex

E. Loneliness

F. Pro-gay cultural messages

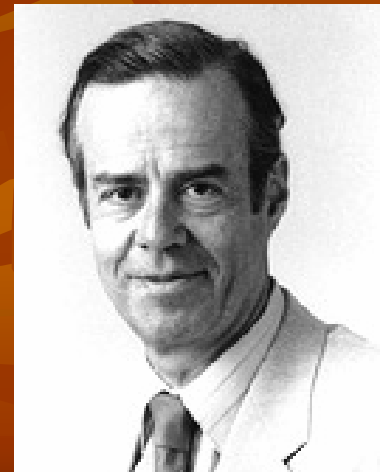
G. Negative spiritual influences

The Truth

- **Homosexuality can be prevented**
- **Homosexuality can be overcome**

Dr. Robert Spitzer's Study

**“Historic Gay Advocate
Now Believes
Change is Possible”**



Robert L. Spitzer, M.D.